

## LATEST CABLE NEWS.

## Merv Said to Have Fallen Into Russian Hands.

## ALFONSO PROPOSES.

## Yakob's Abdication Applauded by the British.

## ENGLAND'S NATURAL ALLIES.

## Moan of the London Recorder Over the Prevalence of Libels.

## DISTRESS IN MURCIA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1879.

The *Post*'s despatch from Berlin says the Japanese Minister there has been unexpectedly recalled.

Herr von Bülow, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died yesterday at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

The Swedish Arctic exploring steamer *Vega*, with Professor Nordenskjöld on board, arrived at Kobe on the 14th inst.

The *Times*'s despatch from Constantinople announces that the financial scheme, founded on farming the customs, has been abandoned.

The Copenhagen *Daybladet* states that the Duke of Cumberland contemplates definitely renouncing his claims to the throne of Hanover.

It is understood at Constantinople that Prince Lobanoff will go to London in the latter part of November to assume the post of Russian Ambassador.

The *Reich-Zeitung*, of Berlin, announces that on the basis of very material concessions made by the Vatican the formal establishment of friendly relations between Germany and the Curia is close at hand.

The radicals of Lyons have put up M. Louis Garel, an amnestied communist, for one of the vacant seats in the Municipal Council. M. Blanqui has arrived at Lyons to forward the candidature of M. Garel.

The *Times*'s Paris despatch says the *Gaulois* asserts that the ex-Empress Eugénie, notwithstanding all efforts to dissuade her, will embark next February for Zululand to pray on the spot where her son was killed.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Simla says that the disturbances on the Assam frontier and the murder of the British deputy commissioner by the Nuzema-Nagas on the 14th inst. need cause no anxiety, as the Nagas hill tribes are murderers when the presence of British troops will speedily reduce to submission.

## THE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

A despatch from Paris to the *Times* says:—"The total damage by the recent floods in Spain is estimated at 60,000,000. Three thousand five hundred houses and 120 mills were destroyed. King Alfonso has subscribed 50,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers, and the Princess of Asturias 5,000 piastres. The Bank of Spain has collected 60,000 francs for the same purpose." A despatch from Madrid to the *Standard* says:—"The Cortes will be asked to relieve Murcia from direct taxes in consequence of losses occasioned by the inundation. The flood was subsiding rapidly on Saturday and no fresh danger was expected."

## IRISH PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

A despatch to the *Times* from Dublin says that signs of improvement in the condition of the country are becoming more apparent daily and that favorable accounts of the harvest are being received from all parts. At an anti-land-rent meeting at Newport, county Mayo, on Sunday, 5,000 persons attended. The released Fenian, Michael Davitt, was present. Resolutions calling for an abatement of rents were passed.

## THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

The Duke of Baileu, the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary, has arrived at Vienna to demand the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine in marriage with Alfonso, King of Spain. After this formality the Archduchess will make a solemn renunciation of her rights of succession to the Austrian throne in the presence of the imperial family and the Duke of Baileu. It is expected that the Archduchess, accompanied by her mother, will proceed from Vienna to Paris, remaining there two days to see King Francis and Queen Isabella. Her Imperial Highness will then proceed to Madrid by the way of Iran, and will be conducted by the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs with royal honors to the Palacio Real, near Madrid, where she will sojourn for eight days previous to the solemnization of the marriage ceremony in the Atocha Church. The wedding will probably take place on the 27th or 28th of November, the King's birthday occurring on the 28th.

## EMPEROR AND CZAR.

The Czar will go to St. Petersburg from Livadia at the end of October and remain a fortnight, when he will go to Berlin to have an interview with the Emperor William, in consequence of a private letter from the German Emperor. From Berlin the Czar will go to Cannes, in the south of France, where himself, the Empress and several members of the Russian imperial family will pass the winter. The *North German Gazette* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, which positively denies that Secretary of State Valjef, Minister of Domains, has gone on a mission to Baden-Baden, or that he is now at Livadia and is destined to succeed Prince Gortschakoff.

## ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, GERMANY.

A Berlin despatch to the *Poll Mail Gazette* says:—"The Foreign Office, on being questioned concerning the reported alliance between Austria and Germany, has given an explicit answer that there is no formal alliance, but perfect harmony of views and a general understanding. There is good reason for believing that the Emperor William refused his assent to any policy which might place Germany in direct antagonism to Russia." The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Vienna, discussing Lord Salisbury's speech at a banquet in Manchester on Friday last, points out that Lord Salisbury must have been aware that his utterances thoroughly responded to the disposition of Austria and Germany. At the time the speech was delivered, the correspondent says, Lord Salisbury was in possession of such assurances as enabled him to divest his statement touching England's foreign policy of all reticence, and it can but be regarded here and in Berlin as the most efficient recognition of those assurances and calculated to wither the last hopes of Russia to detach England from her natural allies.

## TURKISH MINISTERS.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople says:—"The new Turkish Ministry, though composed mostly of old material, seem

confident of accomplishing more than their immediate predecessors. Leading members of the Cabinet claim that they enjoy the confidence of the Sultan in a special degree, and are ready to undertake reforms in the way he desires. Osman Pacha, Minister of War in the old Cabinet, retains that position in the new Ministry. The Sultan has invited Aleko Pacha, Governor of Eastern Roumelia, to visit Constantinople, but the latter has declined the invitation. This incident has caused dissatisfaction in official quarters, as Aleko Pacha had promised to visit Constantinople twice in each year, to acquaint the Sultan with the condition of Eastern Roumelia."

## JEWIS IN ROMANIA.

A despatch to the *Times* from Bucharest says that the measure adopted by the government for the relief of the Jews does not comprise all that they desired, but is the beginning of better days for them, and if they accept and make the best of it there is no reason why the Jews of this Principality should not have a peaceful and prosperous political future before them. The Chamber of Deputies have passed the amendment of the constitution concerning the abolition of religious disabilities.

## LONDON LIBELS.

THE RECORD OF LONDON EXPRESSES HIS OPINION OF PERSONAL JOURNALISM—LORD LONDONDOROUGH TAKES UP THE CUDGELS FOR MRS. LANGTRY.

[By cable to the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1879.

In the Central Criminal Court to-day the Recorder, in charging the Grand Jury, referred to the prevalent town talk on the subject of libel. In alluding to the charge of that character preferred against Adolph Rosenberg, editor and publisher of *Town Talk*, for references made to Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Cornwallis West, the Recorder said, in emphatic tones:—"I need say nothing on the subject, for there is not the slightest doubt that the prisoner is responsible. There is, therefore, no alternative but for you, gentlemen of the jury, to find a true bill against him. These libels are of a very mischievous nature. Libelling is, I am sorry to say, a very common offence of late. It requires to be repressed. This offence is as bad as an attack on the person. Very often, as in this case, its effects are more serious, especially when published for profit." Lord Londondorough has brought a charge of libel against *Town Talk* for the announcement made by that paper that he, with Lord Londsdale and the Prince of Wales, were correspondents in the alleged divorce case of Mrs. Langtry.

LONDON'S NEW SOCIAL CRITICS—ARTS OF THE LITERARY BAGMAN—SOME VIEWS HELD BY OLIVER YORKE, GENTLEMAN.

Sir Thomas Chambers, Recorder of London, is a member of Parliament and a Queen's Counsel, and his opinions have weight. On the subject of libel, however, which he declares to be now so common in London, his opinions do not follow certain strong utterances which were recently made by *Fraser's Magazine*. The organ of Oliver Yorke, gentleman, of Thomas Carlyle and the late Father Prout has been tilling against the society journals. "These writers," it says, "do not attempt, like the *Spectator* of old, to show us ourselves in any humorous mirror of reflection, where everything should be true and nothing actual; nor do they invent new neighbors for us who shall play their pranks very much as the real ones do, without being the real ones or even deceiving us with that prosaic splendor of imitation which the vulgar conceive to be the most wonderful effort of art. They do not take the trouble of imitation. They produce any man, or, for that matter, any woman, whom they may choose to select, clumsily and confusedly, in *propria persona*, upon the stage. If our new social critics can find anything to say about Mrs. Robinson they say it frankly, writing her name in full and giving you her number in the square. There wants no domino, no little bit of a mask with its scrap of lace, to make a pretence at disguise. Masks have gone out of fashion, along with old fashioned notions about individual privacy, on which at one time so much stress was laid. Now, always there is no false shame about the matter; we follow the bill stickers from house to house. Here it is 'cheat,' there it is 'profligate,' sometimes it is only the fact of a misfortune which is *affiché* in letters a yard long. And it is not even necessary to be remarkable, or to possess any special claim to distinction, in order to become a mark for these roving libellers. One of their chief fascinations is, no doubt, that we never know whose private affairs we may find under discussion in the current number. What the purchaser hopes for is to see his neighbor pilloried. Trials for libel naturally follow in the wake of these social vivacities, but we must add that the plaintiffs in such cases are seldom persons who secure the sympathy of the public; the families of quiet people who find themselves suddenly picked out and held up to the gaze of the world by reason of a forgotten foolish act, maliciously turned into a semblance of scandal, do not bring actions against their assailants. But what can be thought of the consumers to whom all this garbage is supplied as their favorite food? The writers are but a few individuals after all, probably not much superior to their occupations. But the readers! What a pitiful spectacle is the public that awaits with impatience, and pores over, and delights in, all these impertinent pettinesses, all these insolent suggestions, the village tattle, the town talk! Fought! What the world says. The world! Never was an echo more parrot-like, a dressmaker's work-room, more small, more spiteful, more ignoble."

## NEW ATLANTIC CABLE RATES.

REDUCTION PROMISED ON COMPLETION OF THE NEW FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC LINE FROM PARIS TO NEW YORK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1879.

Mr. Weaver, the manager of the Anglo-American Cable Company, has issued a circular announcing a reduction of tariff to six pence per word from the date of the opening of the new French cable. The circular, dated London, to-day, reads as follows:—"The directors of this company have resolved that from the day of the opening of traffic of the new French Transatlantic cable, laid down by 'La Compagnie Française de Télégraphie de Paris à New York,' to reduce the tariff of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company via Valencia or via Brest, for messages between the United Kingdom and France and New York and Canada, to sixpence and sixty centimes per word respectively. In order to provide for the large increase of business which is anticipated, will be the result of this reduction, a new cable will be laid by this company in 1880. Due notice will be given the exact date upon which this new tariff will come into force."

The announcement caused the shares of the Anglo-American Cable Company to fall 3/4, owing to

the probability that no dividend will be declared next year.

## IS MERV OCCUPIED?

RUMORS THAT RUSSIA HAS PLANTED HERSELF FIRMLY IN THE HEART OF CENTRAL ASIA—EXCITEMENT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE—REPORTS THAT THE TERKE EXPEDITION HAS FAILED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1879.

A sensation was caused on the Stock Exchange this afternoon by a report that the Russians had occupied Merv. The market was sensibly affected and closed flat. During the afternoon a special edition of the *Daily Telegraph* published a despatch, dated Peshawar, October 20, which says:—"The Governor of Jelalabad reports that the Russians have occupied Merv, after a severe engagement." The *Globe* says:—"The son of the Khan of Merv has succeeded in bringing several thousand Turcoman troops to the aid of the Tekkes assembled near Geok Tepe, the place where the advance of the Lomakin expedition was checked." The Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the news of the capture of Merv. The report is undoubtedly false.

## THE EXPEDITION FROM THE CASPIAN.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the *Daily News* says:—"Further information from Central Asia reports the retreat of General Lomakin's force west of Baurma. General Tergukoff will abandon his effort to make Geok-Tepe a base of operations. He will winter between Tekliklar and Duzulum and begin a new campaign in the spring."

A despatch to the *Standard* from Simla reports that the Russian troops which were defeated at Okok-Tepe will winter on the shore of the Caspian Sea. The expedition to explore the ancient bed of the Oxus River, with a view to connecting it with the Caspian Sea, has been abandoned, the difficulties in the way of such connection being found practically insurmountable.

The *Times*'s correspondent at Berlin says General Kaufmann, Governor of Turkestan, who has been for some time in St. Petersburg, will return to Turkestan immediately. He will be provided with fresh instructions based on the recent important events in Kuldja and Afghanistan.

THE RECORD OF THE VARIOUS EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS FROM SAMARCAUND—PROBABILITY OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS CONSTANTINOVICH BEING THE CAPTOR OF MERV.

The scraps of news which have from time to time reached us would appear to show the possibility and the probability of the capture of Merv. In the latter part of 1878 three columns were formed in Turkestan with a view to an advance southward. The first had its rendezvous at Samarcand, and was composed of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and part of the Seventeenth Turkestan battalions, a mixed battalion, the Third Siberian battalion, the Sapper company, the whole of the Fourth and two squadrons of the Fifth mixed Orenburg-Ural Cossack regiment, four squadrons of the Fourth Siberian Cossacks, the First and Third and half of the Second battery of the First Field Artillery brigade, the Instructional battery, the First and Third Orenburg Cossack Horse batteries, and a rocket battery, under Major-General Trotzki. The left flank column at Marguelan, in Ferganah, under Major-General Abramoff, consisted of six rifle companies and two squadrons of the Fifth mixed Orenburg-Ural Cossack regiment, with six guns of the Mountain Horse battery, and half a rocket battery. The right flank column, under Petro-Alexandrovsk, under Colonel Grotenhelm, was composed of six companies, two squadrons, and four guns. Merv was supposed to be the first objective of these columns. What their ultimate goal is time will show. In April last the *Daily News* announced that the exploring expedition would consist of four columns, each numbering 2,000 men.

## WHERE THE EXPEDITIONS ARE.

The goal of these columns at the time was given out as Merv. Very little has been heard of them during the past year, though many reports have reached us of the progress of various "exploring expeditions," under which their course can probably be followed. Very recently advice received from Orenburg stated that General Abramoff, at the head of an expedition, has quitted Ferganah and was moving toward the Pamir. The report said:—"It is spoken of with pride by Turkestan officers that his mountain artillery has accomplished the difficult task of crossing the Kara Kizil Pass at a height of 14,400 feet. Until Abramoff crossed it the pass was considered impracticable, and he has obtained immense prestige among the Kirghiz of the Pamir by his successful feat. Abramoff's object is twofold—he intends to annex the mountainous region abutting upon the Pamir, and to take up an attitude of observation in regard to Afghanistan. In the latter respect he has decided to abide by a plan arranged between himself and General Kaufmann in 1878 for the invasion of India. On that occasion it was resolved that the column of the Pamir, of which General Abramoff was commander, should raise the Badakshani and the hill tribes of the Hindoo Koosh, and carry them along with it to Kabul, meeting on the road the column from Tashkend."

## A GRAND DEUCE IN COMMAND.

On the 29th of March the announcement was made that "the expedition to Merv—3,000 men—was under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich." Since then we have heard from Turkestan with reference to two "scientific expeditions," and no mention is made of the forces accompanying them, although the Grand Duke's name appears. The news, dated in August last, is as follows:—"All the members of the Central Asian exploration party have arrived at Samarcand. To-morrow they set out in two parties for the Bokhara frontier. One party, composed of Count Rostovtchikoff, Engineer Leunpoff, Professors Sorokin and Mushkoff, and the painter Krasnitsin, together with two telegraph officials, proceeds across the steppe to Karshi, the military centre of Bokhara. In order to interview the Emir and explain to him the object of the expedition, the other party, comprising Major Lunkevitch, Major Maef, Major Kreichmer, Engineer Sokolovsky, Dr. Valitsky, Zoologist Beitman, together with the Grand Duke Nicholas, will proceed, via Kitab, Shahr, Yartube and Kalaminar, to Derbend, where it will await the arrival of the first party from Karshi. If there is time while the second party is waiting to run on to Sherabad in Bokhara, the Grand Duke will do so, and perhaps he may proceed beyond. At Derbend will be detached Major Maef, whose mission is to explore the northern sources of the Oxus—namely, the Souchan, the Kafirnighan and the Bachecha. The valleys of these rivers are at present wholly unknown. Maef hopes to float on a raft from Sardjui down the Souchan to Termez, and after exploring that place, to pass on to Kobistan, and thence to Hissar. Having finished his examination of the Souchan Valley and Kafirnighan, Maef will explore the basin of the Bachecha. Above Norak this river is not navigable. On his arrival at Kurshan Tube he will meet other members of the expedition and join the party. With them he will proceed to Kelt fort and then, across the mountains, journey back via Shahr to Samarcand. This exploration will open up

the district between Bokhara and Badakshan, and make Russia acquainted with the sources of the Oxus. The painter Simakoff will take part in this exploration, and on his return to Samarcand he will spend three weeks in making sketches of the architectural antiquities. On the conclusion of this task he will go to Chardjui, on the Oxus, where he will meet the rest of the explorers. The main expedition, after the departure from its ranks of Major Maef and the painter Simakoff, will journey through Denau Urtchi, Sari-so, Regar, Du Shanbe and Baljoun to Kolab, and thence it will proceed down the Panja to the Oxus. The expedition, while resting at Kerket-Isma, will be joined by Captain Zonboff, who will travel from Khiva all the way up the Oxus to Kobistan."

## THE SOLIS EXPEDITION.

The information is given in this despatch that the painter Simakoff will meet the rest of the explorers on the Oxus at Chardjui. Not long ago we had the information that the Solis expedition had crossed the Oxus at Chardjui, and yesterday the cable brought the news that a hundred Turcomans had attacked (September 15) a part of this expedition, but were repulsed. The distance from Chardjui to Merv is perhaps a hundred and fifty miles, and it is highly probable that these two expeditions, one of which, or both, is under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovich, has made the attack on Merv. Merv would be almost undefended. The *Globe* says:—"The son of the Khan of Merv has succeeded in bringing several thousand Turcoman troops to the aid of the Tekkes assembled near Geok Tepe, the place where the advance of the Lomakin expedition was checked." The Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the news of the capture of Merv. The report is undoubtedly false.

## ENGLAND'S AFGHAN CONQUEST.

ABDICATION THE WISEST COURSE FOR YAKOUB KHAN—SEEKING THE ORIGIN OF THE BALAHISSAR EXPLOSION—INDEPENDENT TRIBES STILL HOSTILE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1879.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Simla says:—"Abdication is probably the wisest course for Yakoub Khan. We may now place on the throne a man fit for the position and on whose friendship we can rely. It may be difficult to find a man to succeed the present Amir, and when found he may at first require active support; but the task will be light compared with that of upholding a weak and irresolute puppet like Yakoub Khan." The *Times*, in a leading editorial article, says:—"It is quite possible that the abdication of the Amir of Afghanistan may ultimately further the task imposed on us in the punishment of Kabul and the redemption of Afghanistan to a settled government." The correspondent of the *Times* at Simla says that the Amir had shown himself utterly unfit to rule a turbulent people.

## THE EXPLOSION AT BALAHISSAR.

A despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Ali-Kheli, dated October 19, says:—"The cause of the explosion of the magazine of the Balahissar is unknown. The first explosion occurred at half-past one o'clock this afternoon, and the second at four o'clock. Further explosions are apprehended. The magazine, it is believed, contained 820,000 shot and shell, a large number of Snider rifles and six tons of powder. One man of the Sixty-third regiment, twenty-one Gorkhas, six camp followers and many Afghans were killed by the explosion. The independent tribes between Ali-Kheli and Shurtargardan are still assembled and are making hostile demonstrations. Reinforcements are proceeding to Kabul and Kurram for united action in case of need. General Gough has occupied Kushi. Cholera has appeared among three of the British regiments. Two cases proved fatal."

A despatch to the *Daily News* from Lahore reports that much anxiety is felt respecting the condition of transportation in the Khyber Pass, where the supply trains are completely blocked up. Three attacks have been made on the British by the tribes in the Kurram Valley since the 12th inst. The Ghilzais, who were defeated on October 14, are reported to be again preparing for hostilities. It is expected that Yakoub Khan's son, who is five years old, will be recognized as successor to the throne.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE NEWMARKET-HOUGHTON MEETING—LORD ANGLESEY'S PRESTONPANS THE WINNER OF THE CRITERION STAKES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1879.

The race for the Criterion Stakes for two-year-olds came off to-day at the Newmarket-Houghton Meeting and was won by Lord Anglesey's bay colt Prestonpans. The betting at the start was 6 to 1 against Prestonpans and 8 to 1 against Count F. de Lagrange's chestnut filly Dora. There was no betting against Mr. P. Lorillard's bay filly Neriad. Dora made the running, followed by Neriad to the distance post, when Prestonpans shot out and won the race by a head. Dora got second place and Neriad the third. There was a length between the second and third. Eleven ran.

## SUMMARY.

The Criterion Stakes, of 30 sovs. each, 20 forfeit, with 200 added if four start, for two-year-olds; colts, 120 lbs., and fillies, 115 lbs.; a winner of any sweepstakes value 250 sovs. not having less than ten subscribers, to carry 2 lbs.; of one value 500 sovs., to carry 4 lbs.; of two such 7 lbs. extra; the owner of the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes; Criterion course (54 sabs.).

Lord Anglesey's b. c. Prestonpans, by Prince Charlie, out of Beatrice, 127 lbs. (7 lbs. extra), (Cannon) 1 Count F. de Lagrange's ch. f. Dora, by Canon, out of Duice Dorn, 118 lbs. (5 lbs. extra), (Morris) 2 Mr. P. Lorillard's b. f. Neriad, by imp. Saxon, out of Highland Lassie, 115 lbs. (Moreby) 3

## THE WINNER.

Prestonpans, the winner, has size, length symmetry and substance sufficient to rank highly in the class of two-year-olds brought out in England the present season. His first introduction to the public was at the Epsom summer meeting, where, in the Alexandra Stakes, he managed to beat Lord Rosebery's Illuminata by a head, and run second to Mr. Beddington's Sabela in the Woodcock Stakes. The latter, however, was a meritorious performance. Subsequently he ran for the Hurlingham Stakes at Stockbridge, and was beaten out of place by Mr. Saville's Mare Antonio. Mr. Crawford's Heather Bell colt, and Lord Anglesey's Early Morn, the latter being in the same ownership as Prestonpans. At the Doncaster September meeting he won the Prince of Wales' Nursery Plate Handicap, and at the Newmarket First October meeting won the Hopedale Stakes, over half a mile, from Mr. Crawford's Hounds, to whom he was conceding 5 lbs. Mr. Lorillard's Papoose, Captain Macchell's Maraschino, and Lord Rosebery's Camorra, who was a long way in the rear. When stripped for the race, it was evident that Prestonpans had suffered much from a sore back during the summer. He took part in the race for the Middle Park Plate, Newmarket second October meeting, but was never dangerous, his stable companion Beauclerc capturing the important event. Prestonpans was selected and purchased by Tom Brown, his trainer, for Lord Anglesey at the sale of the Marden Deer Park yearlings, for 700 guineas. The winner's engagements are many and valuable.

## CABLE NOTES.

The *Standard*, in its financial article, says it is rumored in well informed circles that a rise in the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of France is imminent. If this prediction is verified an advance in the official quotation of the rate of the Bank of England, which is now two per cent, could not be long deferred.

It is reported that the Belgian miners who have been on strike at Charleroi are returning to work, the socialists advising them to defer the strike until the men in all the pits can join in it.

The German papers announce that the revival in the iron trade has reached Germany.

The Preston Operative Weavers' Association have resolved to call a public meeting of weavers, winders and warpers for the 11th of November to form an emigration association, owing to constant reductions in the wages of operatives.

## CUBA.

BUYING THE PROCEEDS OF LOTTERIES—NO NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF INSURRECTION.

HAVANA, Oct. 20, 1879.

The Treasury, in accordance with the regulation for the retirement of paper currency, to-day burned \$2,000 in paper, equivalent to a fourth part of the proceeds of the Havana lottery drawing of the 20 inst.

A storm has prevailed over the whole island, but in general little damage has been done, although the heavy rain was unfavorable to the cane crop. There is no news from the seat of insurrection. A local alarm in this respect prevails. A few rumors are afloat, but no credit can be placed in them.

## REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

DEPOSITION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT PORT AU PRINCE—FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.

Mr. Stephen Preston, Haytian Minister at New York, has received the following intelligence:—"During the night of the 20 inst. a revolution took place at Port au Prince against the provisional government, which ended by the formation of a new one, composed as follows:—General Salomon, General Heberton Duperval, General F. A. Simon, General F. Hippolyte, Seide Telemeque, General N. Rigaud and General Surpys Laroche."

On the members of the late government, Generals Jos. La Motte and H. Horvise, who were the head, have been arrested and put in prison. Montemorency Benjamin is at the Dutch Consulate General, and L. Tair at the American Legation. The constitution of 1867 is maintained, and the chambers are called to meet on the 15th inst. to elect the President and amend the constitution.

The Ministerial departments are thus divided:—Salomon, Finance, Commerce and Foreign Relations; F. A. Saur, Interior and Agriculture; Seide, Telemeque, War and Marine; N. Rigaud, Justice, Public Instruction and Public Worship; Duperval, Police. F. Hippolyte is President of the Provisional Government.

It is expected that about the 25th inst. General Salomon will be legally elected President of the Republic.

## SIR FRANCIS HINCKS CONVICTED.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1879.

The trial of Sir Francis Hincks, one of the directors of the Consolidated Bank, charged with signing false returns to the government, was concluded to-day. Mr. Kerr, counsel for Sir Francis, in addressing the jury, said the form supplied by the government was correctly filled by the executive officers. This was shown by the evidence of Mr. Angus, general manager of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. Grindley, of the Bank of British North America; Mr. Ingram, of the Merchants' Bank. It was also shown that it was the general custom of the banks to place loans on time under the head of deposits, and he maintained that the directors were placed under their proper heading.

Mr. Ritchie, for the Crown, withdrew the charge in the indictment that it was possible for a bank president to check all returns in the time allowed by the government. He urged that the accused knew of the money being drawn from other banks to keep the doors of the Consolidated open, and also had a knowledge of the demand, notes and bonds, and consequently Sir Francis was guilty of making false returns to deceive the government and the public.

Justice Monk, after dwelling upon the deplorable nature of the case, charged strongly against the accused. The jury, after an hour and a quarter's absence, returned a verdict of guilty.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20, 1879.

The Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until November 28.

## EMIGRATING TO MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 20, 1879.

Mr. Prittie's last party of emigrants, which arrived on Saturday, numbered 300 persons, of whom about one hundred were from the United States. Mr. Prittie says that out of 8,000 emigrants brought to Manitoba by him this season 2,000 were from the United States, and with few exceptions, native American citizens.

## BRITISH NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALFAX, N. S., Oct. 20, 1879.

Her Majesty's troopship *Tamar* sailed from this port for Bermuda to-day taking drafts for regiments at that garrison.

## HEAVY FROST IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 20, 1879.

A heavy frost is reported at Texarkana last night.

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, Oct. 21—1 A. M.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, clear or fair weather, slowly rising temperature, falling barometer and southeast to southwest winds.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds, slight changes in temperature and during the day falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, a slight rise in temperature, with local rains in the southern portion.

For the Gulf States, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, rain near the coast, northerly to easterly winds and slowly falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, northeast to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather and rain, with falling barometer and nearly stationary temperature.

For the Central and Southern Pacific coast region, generally clear weather.

For the North Pacific coast region, partly cloudy weather and light rains.

The Savannah River will fall rapidly. The Tennessee will rise at stations below Chattanooga.

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1878.	1879.
3 A. M. .... 45	3:30 P. M. .... 62
6 A. M. .... 42	6 P. M. .... 58
9 A. M. .... 46	9 P. M. .... 54
12 M. .... 50	12 P. M. .... 51
Average temperature yesterday .....	52
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .....	51 1/2

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Striking cabinet makers in Cincinnati propose to start a co-operative factory.

The Unitarian Ministers' Institute began its biennial meeting in Providence last night.

The new trial of Jesse Billings, for the murder of his wife in Saratoga county, has